## THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

Fair Progress Made With Legislative Work in Both Ends of the Capitol.

The Senate Passes the Navy Bill Shorn of its New Legislation.

The Utah Hill Debated With Considerable Spirit and at Some Length.

The House Practically Complete the Sun-

dry Civil Bill.

THE SENATE. Mr. McDill, from the committee on public lands, reported the bill to quiet the title of settlers on the Des Moines river lands.

Mr. Dawes submitted the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. Call had inquired what had become in

of the Seminoles in Florida. Mr. Dawes said the senate conferees had been compelled to give it up in order to secure

an agreement on the bill. Mr. Call protested, on behalf of the people year to do them simple justice. The conference report was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Hale, the senate resumed the consideration of

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL. The pending question was on the amendment effered yesterday by Mr. Rellins providing for a board to scrutinize the active list of the mayy and select a certain number of officers of each grade to be retired on the active list, the remainder to be considered supernumeraries. The point of order raised yesterday that the

amendment was inadmissible, as proposing general legislation, was sustained.

On motion of Mr. Hale, the paragraph providing that the secretary of the mavy shall invite proposals for the construction of three steel cruisers and a dispatch boat was amended so as to exclude the armament of the vessels from the proposals.

so as to exclude the armament of the vessels from the proposals.

The appropriation for the bureau of yards and decks was increased \$64,000, on metion of Mr. Miller, of California.

On motion of Mr. Lapham, the provision that hereafter no officer of the navy shall be employed on any shore duty unless the secretary of the navy shall determine that such employment is required by public interests, was modified by adding, "except in cases specially provided by law."

Mr. Anthony, from the committee on naval affairs, offered an amendment appropriating \$200,000 to enable the secretary of the navy to build an experimental gunboat to draw not more than twelve feet of water, to carry one high power breechloading rifled cannon of not less than ten inches caliber, to be able to use the whole power of the main engines for maneuvering purposes so as to be able to turn round on her center without either advancing or receding, so that the gun may be aimed by the movements of the vessel, and to

and the large state of the committee on naval affairs, effered an amendment appropriating \$2,00,000 to cauble the secretary of the navy into that revelve feet of water, to carry one high power breechloading rified cannot on not less than ten inches caliber, to be able to use the whole power of the main engines to manuscring purposes so as to be able to turn round on hier center within of the main engines to manuscring purposes so as to be able to turn round on hier center within of the main engines to manuscring purposes so as to be able to turn round on hier center within of the main engines to manuscring purposes so as to be able to turn round on hier center within of the main engines of manuscring purposes so as to be able to turn round on hier center within of the main engines of manuscring purposes so as to be able to turn round on hier center within of the main engines of manuscring purposes so as to be able to turn round on hier center within of the main engines of manuscring purposes so as to be able to turn round on hier center within of them and the south of the main engines of the reveal, and to have a speed of fifteen miles an hour.

Mr. McPherson, disensing the amendation, and the main of the presence of the secretary and any in the sensite chamber the other day in the sensite chamber the other day in the main of the presence of the reveal of the reveal

Provided. That no cadet appointed to the naval academy prior to the passage of the act of Aug. 5, 1882, shall in any manner be affected by said set, but shall be relained in the crevice in all respects as if sa d law had not been passed.

Mr. Hale made the point of order that this

tion of the secretary of the navy, the sale of vessels which have been struck from the navy register, was ruled out of order as new

legislation.

When the bill had passed from the countitee of the whole into the senate, Mr. McPherson moved to strike out the provision limiting the amount to be expended upon the repairs of wooden vessels in each case to twenty per cent, of the estimated cost of a new ship of the same size and like material,

Lost.
The bill was then passed.
The Utah bill being the regular order, was temporarily laid aside, with the consent of Mr. Edmunds, and the senate took up the bill making appropriations for

ment, resulting ayes 11, noes 20-no querum

woting.

Mr. Pendleton moved to adjourn.

Mr. Edmunds demanded the ayes and noes, and the vote resulted—ayes 13, noes 16.

On a call of the senate thirty-six senators

Col. Ingersoll Puts Him Through a Fairly

On a call of the senate thirty-six senators answered—three less than a quorum.

Mr. Edmunds moved to instruct the sergeant-at-arms to request the immediate attendance of absent senators, and, after a motion to adjourn had been voted down, this motion was agreed to—ayes 19, noes 11.

At a little before 8 o'clock the sergeant-atarms made a report in regard to the absentees. The roll was again called and thirty-two sen-ators answered. Mr. Edmunds offered an order naming the

senators absent without leave, and directing the senators absent without leave, and directing the sergeant-at-arms to bring them in.

From this hour till 10 o'clock the time of the senate was consumed in roll calls, on motions to adjourn, and to lay the order on the table. Finally, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, the senate adjourned.

Comments of Counsel on the Belford Check Story.

The star route trial was resumed yesterday

THE HOUSE. Mr. Robeson called up as a privileged ques

tion the consideration of the "pound" rule reported Wednesday from the committee on

Mr. Call had inquired what had become in the conference of the provision for the relief hour in each day for the consideration of any measure called up by a committee, to which there shall not be five objections. On motion of Mr. Butterworth, the senate

amendments to the army appropriation bill were non-concurred in ; and Mr. Butterworth, of Florida and of the Seminole Indians in that state, against the refusal of congress year after appointed as conferces on the part of the

ouse.
On motion of Mr. Forney, the senate amendments to the fortification appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and Messrs. Forney, Ketcham, and Ryan were appointed as con-

Ketcham, and Ryan were appointed as conferees.

Mr. Williams, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the resolution calling on the President for all correspondence which has taken place between the United States and Russia in regard to the treatment of Jews in Russia. Adopted.

The house then, at 11:40, went into committee of the whole (Mr. Kasson in the chair) on

The clause relative to the Yellowstone National park having been reached, Mr. McCook moved to strike out the proviso authorizing the secretary of the interior to lease portions of the park under certain restrictions, and to insert in lieu thereof a proviso prohibiting the secretary of the interior from leasing any portion of the Yellowstone National park to any person, company, or corporation for any purpose whatever; declaring of no force or effect any lease, agreement, exclusive priviledge or monopoly already granted or entered into, and authorizing the secretary of war to make the necessary details of troops to prevent trespassers or intruders entering upon the park with the object of destroying game therein, or any other purpose prohibited by law. THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

academy prior to the passage of the act of Aug. 5, 1822 shall in any manner be affected by said act, but shall be retained in the corvice in all respects as if so d law had not been passed.

Mr. Hale made the point of order that this was legislation, and the point was sustained by the chair.

Mr. Vance gave notice that to-day he would ask unanimous consent to take up the bill on this subject reported by him this morning from the committee on naval affairs.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of California, the appropriation for the bureau of construction and repair was increased \$100,000.

The third section of the bull, as reported from the committee on appropriations, providing for the appraisal and, in the discretion of the secretary of the navy, the sale of vessales which have been struck from the vessales which have been struck from the was amended by the addition of a provision vessales which have been struck from the

was amended by the addition of a provision confirming all selections of land in severalty heretofore made by the Santee Sioux on their reservation in Nebraska.

The amendment as amended was adopted.
The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house.

It being rumored that the friends of the "bonded spirits" bill had organized their forces for an attempt to call up that measure at the night session, the house, on motion Mr. Hiscock, and without passing the sundry civil bill, at 5:20 adjourned.

A Minister's Unique Acceptance. The following letter from the Rev. Dr.

The fill was then passed.

The fill was then passed.

A Misster' Unique Acceptance.

A Misste

## A RAID ON RERDELL.

Vigorous Cross-Examination.

He Tells How Dorsey Threatened Him at Willard's Hotel,

Intimating that He Had Him in His Grasp and Proposed to Keep Him There.

The star route trial was resumed yesterday

Rerdell again took the stand. He de sired to make several corrections in the testimony already given. The only one of significance related to the stabs of the check books upon which witness made entries by Dorsey's direction. The defense objected to his correcting this statement after reading his testimony, so as to reconcile it with other evidence. According to the record he had said check book.

check book.

The court decided to allow the correction without prejudice to the defense.

Rerdell said it should have been check books.

Mr. Ingersoll then resumed the cross-examination. Referring to the interview with Dorsey at Willard's bottl on July 12, 1882, the witness said he left the court room with Dorsey at his request and went to the hotel. They proceeded to Dorsey's room, when Dorsey locked the door and commenced the canversation very abruptly. He referred to Rerdell's going over to the government, and conversation very abruptly. He referred to Rerdell's going over to the government, and said: "But you reekon without your host; I have got you in my grasp, and I propose to hold you there. I can send you to the penitentiary for perjury. I have got those letters and I propose to publish them. Now, I have written out what I want; I want you to go and copy it. Take it to a notary public and swear to it. I can have you arrested before night, if I want." Witness did not recollect anything, not even a sentence, of what he said in reply. The conversation was all on one side. Witness was completely crushed.

Mr. Ingersoll. Didn't it occur to you when you got out with that peneil affidavit in the handwriting of S. W. Dorsey that you had an advantage?

advantage

A. It did not.
Q. You felt equally in his power then?
A. I did.
Witness then supposed he could be prosecuted for perjury in making the first affidavit.
Did not think of remonstrating with Dorsey for his devillsh threats, and of reminding him of the effective reconstructions which for his devilish threats, and of reminding him of the affecting circumstances under which that paper had been given. After making the affidavit on the day following witness went to Dorsey's room at the hotel; Bosler was there with Dorsey. Didn't say anything to Bosler about his being imprisoned in that room on the day before; nor did he tell him how he came to make the affidavit. Dorsey years the same to make the affidavit.

Mr. McLane offered an amendment appropriating \$10,000 for the extension of the house library. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. House, an amendment was adopted granting a month's extra salary to employees of the house.
On motion of Mr. Hiscock, an amendment was adopted appropriating \$15,000 for completing the seawall at Governor's island, New A. E. Boone.

Mr. McLane offered an amendment appropriating salary to the house in the house library. A. E. Boone.

Mr. McTrick objected, but the question was allowed.

The witness answered that he certainly tool them who were the contractors, but as to who composed the firm he did not remember then stating that Dorsey had loaned money to the firm; would not say that he did not make such a state-neut; did not remember telling Woodward ment; did not remember telling Woodward that Dorsey gave W. H. Turner 1,500 or 2,000 shares of mining stock to influence his official actions; did show them a memorandum to

that effect,
Q. Did you tell Woodward that Dorsey
gave James N. Tyner 2,000 shares of the
same mining stock that he had given to
Turner to influence in some way his official

A. I do not remember telling him that; I remember showing a memorandum.
Q. In whose handwriting was that memorandum?

A. In the handwriting of S. W. Dorsey.
Q. Did you explain it to them?
A. I don't think I did; I thought it ex-Q. What did you do with that memoran-

dum? A. It was in my office when I last saw it.

A. It was in my office when I last saw it.
That was before I went to jail. I have not
seen it since.
Q. Where did you get that memorandum?
A. S. W. Dorsey gave it to me at his house
on Fifth avenue, New York, in the latter part
of March, 1880.
Mr. Merrick objected to going into the sublect of that memorandum.

made in June, 1880, the witness stated that the memorandum was in his handwriting.

Mr. Ingersoll interrupted and read the record in support of his assertion that the witness had declared the memorandum to be in Dorsey's handwriting. Therefore he demanded the privilege of cross-examining upon the subject.

manded the privilege of cross-examining upon the subject.

The court said it was the purpose of the cross-examination to show that the memorandum had been written by the witness. The affidavit of June, 1881, was read, where Rerdell says he has learned to imitate Dorsey's handwriting and signature so like his own that he (Dorsey) could not tell it from his own. The court then read from Rerdell's testimony his denial of the truth of this statement. The defense had a right to cross-examine him upon any documents written by him in the similitude of Dorsey's handwriting, and would have the right to contradict him, but they would have to produce the paper.

dict him, but they would have to produce the paper.

Mr. Ingersoll. We have not got the papers, and will have to ask the witness what he done with the paper. The witness said he showed a memorandum in ink, not pencil, to Messrs, James, MacVeagh, and Woodward. Outside of the books, witness showed Messrs, MacVeagh and Woodward two balance sheets of the books. They had been written by James W. Donelly. Gave them to Dorsey on July 13, 1882, when he made the affidavit. Dorsey had demanded them of him.

Mr. Ingersoll sharply arraigned the witness for his failure to state that fac during his recital of the incidents of that conversation.

tion.

The witness was required to again relate the conversations at Willard's hotel. He demanded that Mr. Ingersoll put his questions in a simpler form. That gentleman, striking the table, said forcibly: "You must not dictate to me; I have treated you with the utmost kindness, and you must not dictate to

atmost kindness, and you must not dictate to me."

The court said the questions must be answered and the witness proceeded accordingly.

Mr. Ingersoll made a sharp cross-examination upon the subject of the balance sheet.

The witness said he told Dorsey he had them but he did not know when he told him. Dorsey certainly knew of their existence, because it had appeared in the evidence given in the police court.

The witness was closely pressed upon this subject but the court finally interposed.

The witness was closely pressed upon this gubject but the court finally interposed.

At that conversation, said the witness, other papers were spoken of, among them copies of the Oregou correspondence with the Wilcox's. This correspondence witness had copied by Miss Nettie L. White, a stenographer. Had told Dorsey that he had those copies a week or ten days previous to July 13, and surrendered them to him on that occasion. Witness said he had in his possession, before July 13, 1882, the Wilcox correspondence, the balance sheets, and the book with the "Smith" entries, that he had brought from New York.

Mr. Ingersoil asked him to explain why, with all of this evidence in his possession, he was afraid of Dorsey.

Witness reiterated his answer that he was afraid of prosecution for perjury. Speaking

was afraid of Dorsey.

Witness reiterated his answer that he was afraid of prosecution for perjury. Speaking of the reference to Tyner and Turner, witness said he desired to correct his statement. His impression now was that he did not show any memorandum about Tyner and Turner, but did tell Woodward of the charge against them; on the other hand he may have shown the memorandum. Did tell MucVeagh that money had been paid to Lilley and McGrew. Had told Woodward that he would lose \$3,000 a year, and may have mentioned his father-in-law, but did not ask to have him provided for. Had told ex-Senator Clayton of the steamboat routes and the Jennings claim. Also said he would like to get a clerk-ship for his father-in-law. Witness told Clayton, in speaking of what he would lose by going over to the government, that there was about \$400 due him on account of the Jennings claim, and that he could not get that from Dorsey or Bosler. Was prosecuting this claim indirectly for Dorsey, who had a large interest in it.

Mr. Impersoil. Did you expect to collect that interest in it.

Mr. Ingersoll. Did you expect to collect that claim for Dorsey by going over to the govern-

A. Of course not.
Q. Didn't you tell Clayton that if you got your share of the government claim, if your father-in-law was given a government position, and if your steamboat route was restored you would testify for the government?

A. No, sir. Witness knew when he went over to New

Witness knew when he went over to New York to get the book for the attorney general that it was Dorsey's property.

Q. Did you expect to steal it?

Objection made and sustained, although Mr. Ingersoll contended that it was a clear case of larceny.

Witness said he walked into the office, and liked with the book is the presence of the witness said he walked into the effice, and picked up the book in the presence of the bookkeeper. That gentlemin must have seen him do this, because he stopped and spoke to him (the bookkeeper), holding the book under his arm in plain sight. Witness was in some doubt as to the expression by Dorsey that "he didnt want to be saved by him," or that "there was nothing to be saved from." that "he didnt want to be saved by him," or that "there was nothing to be saved from." Did not now recollect whether that statement had been made verbally by Dorsey, or was communicated by him to the witness by tele-graph. In reply to Mr. Ingersoll the witness said he had repeated all that he could remem-ber of the conversation in Dorsey's room in New York, but possibly might have emitted something.

something.

The court said it would not be fair to draw an inference unfavorable to the witness from his failure to remember any further circum-

Mr. Ingersoll. I don't want this witness discredited by the inference; I am not rely-ing upon anything as weak as inference. Witness did not send the dispatch from Jer-

sey City to put Dorsey off his guard.

Mr. Ingersoll. During the last trial did you not tell John McSweeny, then attorney in this case, that you did not bring any book from New York?

from New York?

A. I do not remember telling him that.
Q. Would you remember a lie like that?
The court. That is not the language in which the question should be put.
Mr. Ingersoll. Didn't you tell McSweeny that you had a shirt wrapped up in a piece of paper that you palmed off on James for a book? A. I do not remember any such conversation.

Counsel for defense insisted upon a more specific answer, but the court decided it to be sufficient. Mr. Ingersoll asked whether he had not told these things about the book to Mr. Car-penter, adding that he had a shirt instead of a book under his arm.

He answered that he did not remember any

the answered that he did not remember any such conversation. He might have had a conversation with Carpenter, but it was in his capacity as counsel. He might have suggested something of that kind to counsel for adoption as a theory of defense. [Laughter.]

The court did not think if proper to inquire into a conversation between a client and his counsel.

quire into a conversation between a client and his counsel.

Mr. Ingersoll denied that Mr. Carpenter had Mr. Ingersoll denied that Mr. Carpenter had been Rerdell's counsel.

The court remarked that there seemed to have been a close communion between the defendants during the last trial.

Still Mr. Ingersoll insisted that Rerdell was not Carpenter's client, and that he had a right to go into the conversation.

Mr. Merrick declared that it had been the custom of courte to arrest any inquiry into

Mr. Merrick declared that it had been the custom of courts to arrest any inquiry into the relations between counsel and client. If they went into one theory of defense, why could he not go into other theories. The court would not allow that, therefore he would object.

Mr. Ker declared that the government was prepared to prove by other evidence that it

prepared to prove by other syidence that it was a book, and not a shirt, or suything else

prepared to prove by other avidence that it was a book, and not a shirt, or acything else that Rerdell had.

The court said it was not to be allowed that counsel, upon disruption of the relations between himself and his client, should come into court and tell of these relations. The counsel who would be guilty of such conduct was unworthy of membership in the bar. The question was irrelevant at any rate. It was true that Mr. Carpenter was Dorsey's counsel, and the phase of the case now under examination concerned him particularly. But the indictment charges that the defendants had a joint interest. The defendants cuployed different counsel, but they cugaged in a common defense, they were mutually interested in the common defense. The history of this and other like cases was that the counsel had a common purpose to defend the prosecution. Therefore, to allow a conversation between a defendant and one of the counsel (although not his special counsel would be a violation of the rule in every respect.

Mr. Ingersoll noted an exception, although the court declared that he could not use longuage strong enough to many particular violations this evidence. Adjourned until Manday. Ar Always a Handsome Chromo.

Ar Offen Large Book and Two Pal

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